

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1834.

"Things as they are."—Under this head the New York Journal of Commerce, a leading Whig paper, publishes "an accurate observation of the state and position of the 'Whig' party," in the course of which it states that, leaving one doubtful vote in Louisiana and one in Illinois out of the question, the Jackson majority in the representation of the States of Louisiana, Illinois, Vermont, Maine, Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and Delaware, (the only States that have chosen) will be SIXTEEN greater in the next Congress, than in the present, and that it is EIGHT greater than it was in the same States and Districts, before any of the members had changed their politics. In the Senate, says the same paper—

"The anti-Jackson majority is generally reckoned at 8; and a greater number cannot with any safety be counted on. Of those whose terms of service expire on the 4th of March next, one (Mr Bell, a Whig) is from New Hampshire, and his place is already filled by Henry Hubbard, a Jackson man. One (Mr Frelinghuysen, a Whig) is from New Jersey, and his place is filled by Garrett D. Wall, a Jackson man. One (Mr Sprague, a Whig) is from Maine, and his place is sure to be filled by a Jackson man. One (Mr Poindexter, a Nullifier) is from Mississippi, and his place is almost certain to be filled by a Jackson man. In this case the Whig majority of 8 will be reduced to 0; and Mr Van Buren having the casting vote, will turn the scale in favor of Jacksonism. It is true, there is a chance in North Carolina of electing a Whig in place of Mr Brown; but it is not so good now as it was two months ago, and to our minds it never was very promising. On the other hand there is a possibility of losing a Senator both in Virginia and Rhode Island. The presumption, however, is, that the parties in the next Senate will stand 24 and 24—which, with Mr Van Buren presiding, is equivalent to a Jackson majority of 1."

The Journal further states that a comparison of the votes polled this year in the same States with those polled in 1832, will not materially change the aspect of things—and that in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, there has been a Jackson gain since 1832, counting the Antislavery as Whigs, of THIRTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

The Journal, in the paper following the one in which it has recorded the utter prostration of its party, takes occasion to point out some of the principal causes which, in its opinion, have contributed to the result it so feelingly laments: wherever it brings down its lash, it is sure to make the skin fly, but its castigation is bestowed upon such hardened sinners, that it can hardly be expected to produce reformation.

The Journal thinks the fact that the Whigs "made the Bank their watch word, and one of the bases on which they expected to rear their triumphs," operated against them—not that the support of a U. S. Bank is reprehensible in the view of that editor, but because the "Whigs," instead of avowing their willingness to be satisfied with a Bank, insisted upon the recharter of the Bank, "with all its faults." The Journal then adds—

"That we may not be too indefinite, let us say that when we speak of the errors of the Bank and its President, we refer more especially to its tampering with the press, the full extent of which, even now, we do not believe is generally known. And as pre-eminent among the acts of this kind, we refer to the \$52,000 LOAN—a loan of extraordinary amount, on extraordinary time, and made (without any other endorser) to persons whose credit at that time would not have commanded 52 cents from any Bank in Wall street. This, of itself, would have produced an impression decidedly unfavorable to the Bank, and of course to the party which undertook to sustain it. But as if all the rates were combined to do mischief, it so happened that these same editors became not only the most zealous advocates of the Bank, but the great guns of the Whig party. One of them professes to have given the party its name—and at all times and in all circumstances, in print and at public meetings, they have been so identified with the party, that no one could think of it without thinking of them, or think them without thinking of the \$52,000."

Another reason given by the Journal for the prostration of the Bank party is, "the course of the Whig papers in acting upon the principle that 'all is fair in politics,' and that it is lawful to tell as many lies for political effect, as will answer that end." Among other instances cited is a paragraph which originated with the Courier & Enquirer, and which was published by that paper, and by the evening papers of the party during the late election, in which it was stated that Ohio had elected the Whig ticket throughout, and that Clermont county—which actually gave over 670 majority for Lucas, and the returns from which had been previously received—had given a majority for Findley!

The Journal properly appreciates the character of the Bank papers—but although the uniformly false statements with which they teem may have had some influence in reducing their party, that falsity is not the only, nor the paramount cause. The general principles of the Bank party—if principles they may be called—strike at the very root of our republican institutions, and can never receive the sanction of an intelligent people, anxious to continue free. The "FAULTS" of the Bank, as the Journal terms them, were the very things that endeared it to the whigs—without those "faults" it would neither have arrested their attention, nor secured their favor. We have no doubt the whigs were honest in rallying around the Bank, and making it the pole-star of their party—more honest, we dare be sworn, than they are in their present efforts to shake it off, now that it has proved a burthen to them. They looked upon it, and rightly too, as one of those gigantic monopolies calculated to perpetuate their power, and their intention was to foster it, until it could not only walk off itself, but lend to them a helping hand. They were never wise in choosing an ally—for had not PRESIDENT JACKSON—with Roman firmness, and more than Roman prudence—sounded the alarm, and had not the people in their might and strength come to the rescue, the Bank certainly would have been rechartered, and as certainly have been, during the coming years, the master, and not the servant, of the people.

Pickpockets.—A couple of gentlemen, Col. Apthorp and Mr Lombard, had their pockets picked at the Post Office yesterday afternoon, while the Southern Mail was being sorted. Col A. lost \$120—Mr L. but a trifling sum.

"The Boston correspondent of the Washington Globe says, 'the negroes carried from eight hundred to one thousand federal or Whig votes,' in the late election. The extent of this writer's veracity, and his estimate of the gullibility of the Editor of the Globe, may be inferred from the fact that the Boston Directory furnishes the names of less than one hundred and eighty people of color, MALE AND FEMALE.—Boston Gazette.

Comment.—The Editors of the Boston Gazette, in their new vocation, do not intend, it would seem, that any Whig Editor shall exceed them in abuse and deception. They know what best suits the Whig market of Boston, and they offer their wares with a zeal apparently unrestrained by the scruples of conscience. They intend the assertion that there are less than one hundred and eighty names of people of color on the Directory, to answer as a refutation of the estimated negro vote made in the letter referred to. The Directory has nothing to do with the voting list, and this the Editors of the Gazette well knew, but they counted on the "gullibility" of the long-eared tribe into whose service they have enlisted, to swallow the imposition undetected. Poorly as we think of the Whigs of Boston, we hardly believe they would have so readily, nay, eagerly courted the negroes, and consorted with them, in their meetings and at the polls, for the pitiful benefit of a single hundred votes. No, the Whig Committee did for and with the Negroes all that the Washington letter writer asserted of them—they raked every negro in the city from his domicile, paid his tax from a fund raised by the white Whigs, thus made them voters, and thus too, as stated in the letter, carried them to the polls, where they voted the Whig ticket. We find upwards of one hundred and twenty names of colored voters in the printed ward list of a single ward, and the names added afterwards in writing we have no doubt was greater—there are twelve wards in the city. These are facts of perfect notoriety here, and it requires a conscience hardened in sin, with a face callous to shame, to deny their truth without blushing. Nor do we see why the white Whigs need to deny it; they surely are not the party disgraced by the alliance.

Charlestown Swiggery.—The Swigs had a jollification at Charlestown, on Friday night, to commemorate the overthrow of General JACKSON's administration, which has been, they honestly believe, completely effected by the triumph of Swigism in Boston. Mr Webster, Gov. Davis, Li Gov. Armstrong, Mr Lawrence, Mr Everett, and another temperance man, were told, were there, and made speeches. Besides these office-holders, there were other stipendiaries who live and thrive by state-monopolies; and last, though not least, the "Committee of Public Safety," escorted by four-and-twenty Whig editors, all in a row. We do not understand that the "Figure Head" was actually brought forward on this occasion, but we do understand that General Jackson, the Democratic Party, and the "Kitchen Cabinet," were roasted by the Godlike and other equally great beings, and finally eaten up by the company. Several were brought away from the Swiggery in very bad health—but before the meeting broke up it was "Resolved, that since General Jackson is killed, no office-holder, except ourselves and those belonging to the federal, now called the Whig party, shall ever be permitted to interfere in politics, or vote at the polls."

Men and Principles.—The present Mayor of Boston, the Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr., is a Jackson man. He was elected without strenuous opposition, and has filled his office well. The recent election in Boston has shown that the Whigs have the entire control of the city, and yet, at the recent meeting of the Whig committee, Mr Lyman was unanimously nominated for reelection, and the Boston papers all announce the fact in strong terms of approbation.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The above statement is incorrect. Mr Lyman is not a Jackson man—he voted for the entire Federal Ticket at the late election, and joined with Poindexter and the leading Federalists of this city, in celebrating the result he contributed to produce, by attending a public Supper at the Exchange Coffee House on the night of the Election.

The Federal Candidate for the Presidency.—Noah thinks it is impossible that either Messrs Webster, Clay, or Calhoun, can be elected President, and therefore recommends Mr Mangum, of North Carolina, and very beseechingly begs some of his neighbors to write his history, that the people may find out who he is.—Alas! how has "all the talent, all the religion, and all the wealth" of the nation fallen, when the party claiming them advertise for a history of him they propose for their head. What will the "men of yesterday" say to this?

MR DUNLAP will commence his argument in the Pirate case this morning at 9 o'clock, before the U. S. Circuit Court.

Miss Jarman is all the go in Philadelphia. She has played Juliet and Julia. The Intelligencer, speaking of her first performance, says—"she was rapturously received by a full and fashionable house, and fully sustained the most colored descriptions of her powers. She is beautiful in person, inimitable in grace, and almost unequalled in her power to rule the feelings of her auditors."

The State Museum will be opened this day—many valuable and curious additions have been made to it.—Mons. Subert has been engaged for a short period, and will go through his remarkable performances this evening.

More instances of Panic, Pressure and Distress.—Revenue of the Port of New York, for nine months Duties which have accrued at this port, for nine months, ending the 30th September, 1834.

Value of Imports for the same period.	\$8,187,273
1st quarter,	20,635,918
2d quarter,	20,578,745
3d quarter,	20,275,663

\$61,490,326	
which amount includes the specie and bullion for the same, being 9,458,962.	
Total value of Imports for 1833,	\$60,962,070

Which includes the amount of specie and bullion for the year,	\$1,904,294
—N. Y. Trans.	

Captain Thomas G. Scott, Postmaster of Raleigh, North Carolina, reports the trial and conviction of James Dullerite, a mail carrier, for robbing the mail on the route between Raleigh and Roxboro." He was sentenced on the 12th inst to ten years imprisonment.—Globe.

TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

[U. S. Circuit Court, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1834.]

MR CHILD'S CLOSING ARGUMENT, CONTINUED.

Believing the prisoners to be innocent of the crime charged upon them, we have put questions, in the course of this trial, that we should never have ventured in a doubtful, or in any other case. I was even cautioned by the District Attorney, in one instance, that I was asking a question that might prove fatal to the prisoners; but I was certain, in my own mind what would be the answer, if the Portuguese witness spoke the truth, and I thought I saw something like candor and simplicity in the witness, and I did put the question, and the answer was, that the witness, who had been four months with the prisoners, in the river Nazareth, never heard a word about the money or the robbery—that money, which Perez says they were continually burying and digging up again, day after day. It was only by dint of cross-examination that this trifling circumstance was elicited.

With respect to the capture of the Pinda, something in explanation of the conduct of her officers and crew may be said—she was suddenly surrounded by a squadron of boats, and, if we could obtain witnesses from the spot, we think we could show that they opened a brisk fire upon her. Seeing this hostile demonstration, they, of course, fled for safety; and what if they did attempt to blow her up? Many a noble spirit, incapable either of yielding or submitting to defeat, has ascended from the ruins of his own gallant bark. It is not, however, conceivable, that the carpenter could ever have attempted to blow up the schooner in a manner, that he must have known would inevitably have sent his own soul in an instant to that dread bar where he would receive the final and awful award for his crime; nor, if he had attempted this desperate self-destruction, would he ever have been so indiscreet as to have detailed it?

If the Pinda was ever set on fire, why have we not the proof here? Mr Quentin says the steward of the Curlew went below, and removed the match. Why, then, is not that steward brought here to testify? The government are bound to produce him, as the best evidence to the fact. It was he who handed, if it was ever handed, the match to Quentin. But he is not sent here, and we are told that he was disgraced in England; and why disgraced, if not because he would not swear that he found fire in the magazine of the Pinda, when abandoned by her crew? The fact is, if that capture was lawfully made, Captain Trotter would have every thing to gain by proving it—he would acquire both honor and profit by it; but if unlawful, Captain Trotter had not much to hope for, either on the score of honor or profit. It was only by giving her the character of a pirate, that he could justify his capture. He knew himself to be answerable, if the capture was not lawful, for the value of the schooner and her cargo. Let us see how he has set in judgment upon himself—take the case of the Esperanza—he discharges her crew at different points, on her homeward passage, and never proceeded against her for aiding and abetting the Pinda by conveying the mate and his effects to St. Thomas. Upon her arrival in England, she is held, but all her men are discharged, and in ten days she is permitted to depart under the command of her own boatswain. We have it in evidence, that the Portuguese would have been sent here for trial, but for the interference of her consul; and had the Spanish consul at Plymouth been a Spaniard, instead of an Englishman, and a friend of Capt Trotter, these men would never have been sent here.

We submit it, if the discharge of that schooner, which was known to have conveyed some of these men and their effects to St. Thomas, is not almost equivalent to a verdict of acquittal for these prisoners; for if these men were deemed guilty of piracy there, the Esperanza, who aided and abetted them, could not have been lawfully discharged.

Again Perez tells us, that the Pinda, before she robbed the Mexican, also committed a piracy on an English corvette.—Now, if there had been such a piracy committed on an English vessel, would not Perez have confessed that to the English Captain with the other matters he did confess? And if he had told it to Captain Trotter, would the prisoners have been sent out to this country for trial? Would they not have been tried in England, for the robbery of one of her own vessels?

The conduct of Captain Trotter towards the prisoners was not such as became a British officer who possessed prima facie evidence of their guilt as pirates; he did not treat them most of the time as if he deemed them to be pirates. Captain Gibert was treated by him as a friend, and was even employed as an amanuensis, and was not chained until he was sent to this country in the Savage. We have another instance of the freedom and liberty the prisoners were allowed: Perez says first, that not one of the prisoners was ever permitted to go on shore in England, but on the cross-examination he says himself and two others rowed an officer on shore in England, and, to prevent them from escaping, the officer remained on the beach, and kept his eye on the boat till she regained the vessel.

But let us hear Mr Quentin's account of this same transaction:—he was the officer alluded to by Perez: he says that Perez was not one of the party who went ashore in the boat, but points out Castillo and Garcia, and says that they might all have run away, if they had chosen to do so, because the English sailor, left with them on the beach, got drunk, and there was nothing to prevent them from escaping.

In the account of the arrival of the Curlew at Portsmouth, Capt Trotter makes no mention of the capture of the Pinda—not a word is said about the glorious achievement of capturing a desperate band of pirates, in which he lost both officers and men! No mention is ever made of all this silence * * * I say that Capt Trotter has a strong motive to produce a conviction of these men—if convicted, he knows he will never see their faces again—but if acquitted, he has reason to believe and fear, and most assuredly he will see and hear from them again—and that he will be held liable for a far greater amount than either of the prisoners ever obtained by the piracy, if they did commit one. We are told of the high rank and professional standing of Capt Trotter! But the prisoners are not to be overshadowed and overwhelmed by mere station and authority!! It is well known that one of the greatest lights of the world—holding the highest judicial station in the world—one who had enlightened his own and all succeeding time—the renowned Lord Bacon—was convicted of receiving a bribe of £1000—and is more astonishing that Capt Trotter shall be swayed by a larger interest at stake?

In reference to the identity of the Pinda yesterday, I omitted to refer to the circumstance of her maintop-sail. It is proved by Mr Peyton, that in August she was a two-top-sail schooner, lying at Havana, with a heavy cargo, and ready to sail. Every other witness that ever knew her, always knew her to be a two-top-sail schooner; but Captain Butman is certain that the piratical schooner had no maintop-sail, or maintop-sail-yard—he comes on to the stand a second time, to make sure of it.

Perez says that the Pinda left Havana a fore-top-sail schooner, and that some days after the robbery, they made her a maintop-sail out of the duck stolen from the Mexican—that duck of which Butman says not a word—but Peyton swears he saw her with a maintop-sail, a short time before she sailed. The identity in that respect absolutely fails. All Baltimore clippers agree with each in the main, and are only to be distinguished from each other by a variance in the detail of their rigging and equipments, and the maintop-sail is one of those distinguishing features. Every man is to be hung as a pirate, who sails in a Baltimore clipper. Upon that principle, Captain Budd, who has told us that he has sailed in one of those pickpocket vessels might be condemned as a pirate.

Perez says that the Pinda had not a cent of money on board when she sailed from Havana; but all the

witnesses examined on that point testify that these traders never sail without a considerable amount of money—from 2000 to \$6000; but that this money is not specified in the bills of lading, because there is an export duty on it, and it is therefore smuggled out.

All these men shipped for stipulated wages, and after the loss of their vessels they were paid off by the captain, out of this outfit, when he had no further use for them. The small amounts they received is a proof that it was wages, of which there were 10 months due to them, and not shares of the fruits of a piracy, in which they had perilled their very existence. Had it been shares of the spoils, would not these pirates have envied for the ninth part of a hair in the divisions of the money? But instead of that they are proved to have taken the small modicum that was doled out to them by their captain, with all due submission. The Portuguese never heard anything of this vast treasure, and never knew anything of its being either buried or dug up, though they were there during the whole period.—No witness says a word about it, except Perez, some of whose countless contradictions have been exposed. So far from having this money, Capt Gibert dismissed a part of his crew without paying them, and told them that he could not support them, but was compelled to turn them adrift. What has become of this money? Why could not the same strong power that ferreted out the men, also ferret out the money—which would have been so great a prize? Why, too, are not the silver wash bowl, the \$400 watch, and \$400 dressing case, said by Perez to have been purchased by the captain, found upon him at the time that the \$680 were, and which sum was unquestionably the remains of the money he took out from Havana. What effort did Capt Trotter make to obtain this tempting prize? Why did he send the poor, ignorant cook and two others, under the command of an officer, armed to the teeth, to a spot where it was said to have been buried? Further search ought to have been made for the money, or at least it should have been ascertained what had become of it. There was nothing found that could be identified as belonging to any vessel ever robbed. Every thing found upon them was taken, even their trinkets and memorials of affection.

After reiterating in a variety of combinations, his argument respecting the non-finding of the money, Mr Child went into a long and minute examination of the testimony respecting the courses of the Pinda and Mexican, but as we do not attach much importance to the weight of the facts on either side, we do not think it necessary to occupy our columns with the argument on that point. He commented eloquently, and with great force of argument, upon the favorable circumstance, that the cabin-boy Costa and the young colored cook, both refused the District Attorney's proposition to become witnesses.

He contrasted their conduct with that of Perez, who also declared at first that he did "not wish to be a witness any longer;" and that what he said at Fernando Po, "about the robbery of the Mexican was all a lie;" but who, when he was told that the District Attorney "could get along without him," became alarmed.—What was the meaning of the expression—"We can do without him?" Why, it was, in effect, saying to him—"If you do not go on the stand as a witness, you may have to go on to the scaffold." Yes, when this alternative of the stand or the gallows was thus held out to him, he says—"I'll go to court, and tell the truth." And how did he "tell the truth?" Were there ever more audacious falsehoods sworn to in a court, than this miserable, perjured being swore to in the course of his examination?

Mr Child next took up the subject of the supposed confessions of some of the prisoners, but as it is not possible, from the uncertain and informal manner, in which their declarations were taken, that they can be received as evidence, it is not necessary to follow him through that portion of his argument. The depositions, we believe, are not to be introduced against them. Mr Child occupied nearly twelve hours, and proved, by his elaborate and analyzing argument, that he had not protracted his cross-examinations of the principal government witnesses, without an adequate motive, and completely vindicated its apparently interminable duration, by the important conclusions and results drawn from it, which he presented to the jury.

Fatal Affair.—We learn from the Charlestown, (Va.) Free Press, that on the night of the 10th inst. a young man named John Wren, a carpenter employed upon the building of John W. Ware, of Newberryville, met with a violent death in the following manner. It seems from the evidence, that the deceased, in company with a friend residing there, went on the above named evening about 9 o'clock, to the fence in front of the house of John Riley, a laborer, and hailed the inmates to make some enquiry of them. After a few minutes conversation, and some threatening language on the part of Riley, a gun was fired from the house, a few of the shot of which struck the companion of the deceased in the left hand. The young man threw stones at the house, and immediately thereupon a second gun was fired, believed to be a rifle, and Mr Wren was mortally wounded in the left part of the abdomen. Medical aid was obtained as speedily as possible, but in vain. After three hours of intense suffering, the poor fellow breathed his last, amidst repeated exclamations in reference to his "dear mother." The deceased was a native of England, and is without relatives in this country.

The Newark Daily Advertiser relates the following incident in explanation of the sagacity of the Elephant Romeo, attached to the menagerie lately in that town. It appears while entering the place of exhibition in company with his keeper, and mate, Juliet, he spied a former attendant against whom he entertained an old grudge, and immediately made for him. The man perceiving his movements, leaped the fence and escaped through the wood shed of an adjoining house—the elephant following, tearing down the fence and wood house in his course, without, however, finding the man.

Bears.—In West Jersey the bears have appeared recently in great numbers and are rather too familiar in their visits. The late frosts in the spring appear to have diminished their resources in the swamps and forests, and hence their recent foraging excursions to the cultivated districts. Five were lately seen in the neighborhood of Glasborough, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and two killed.—Essex Democrat.

The Journeymen Printers from New England in the city of New York, have agreed to celebrate the forthcoming Thanksgiving in the Yankee style. Roast turkeys, pumpkin pies, molasses gingerbread, dough-nuts, and all the ecceteras of this well known Yankee holiday are to crown the festive board.

A man calling himself Christian Smith, and stating he was between 80 and 90 years of age, went into the woods near Morristown, Penn., and shot himself through the head with a pistol.

A Mr Page, a correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, says he has resolved to revive the science of astrology, by which he intends to show that 1836 will be a year of great fatality and importance to the human race.

Alexander Portius, a young man belonging to Philadelphia, but in the employ of W. E. Phillips & Co. at Huntsville, Alabama, was murdered about 40 miles from that place, while on business for his employers.

Joseph Jefferson, son of the well known comedian, is about to convert the Northern Exchange at Philadelphia into a theatre.

Celeste attempts to attract crowded houses at the Bowery.

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

French papers to Oct. 23d, have been received at New York by the Rhone, and Liverpool to the 25th by the Roscoe. There is no news of importance.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Mr Livingston, the American Ambassador, had yesterday a long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Oct. 20.—Their Majesties inspected the ruins of the two Houses of Parliament on Saturday. A Privy Council was held to-day, for the purpose of entering into a full examination of all the circumstances connected with its origin. No one connected with the public press was present, and the only person allowed to take notes was Mr Gurney, the stenographer—it being the intention of Government that the proceedings shall not be made public until the investigation is brought to a close. We understand, however, that there does not now exist the slightest reason to suppose that the fire arose from any thing but an accidental cause. It is finally determined to prorogue Parliament on Thursday, in one of the Committee rooms of the Lords, which has escaped uninjured.

Portugal.—We have received letters and papers from Lisbon and Oporto to the 12th inst. A very deep and general feeling of regret was becoming more prevalent, both in Lisbon and Oporto, at the death of Don Pedro, it being firmly believed that he was really sincere in his determination to carry on all necessary reforms, in the spirit of the Charter; which it is much feared Donna Maria will not do, under the tutelage of Tapia and Palmella, who are secretly disciples of the old absolute school. The country continued in a tranquil state. The army was so well disposed towards the present state of the Government, that not the slightest apprehension of disaffection existed, should Don Miguel make the rash attempt again to enter the country. The harvest had been abundant.

Destructive Fires.—The Frankfurt Post Amt. Gazette has the following of the 19th from Falkenstein, a town of Germany, in the upper Rhine:—"Yesterday a fire broke out at Averbach, in Saxton Voigtland, by which, in the course of six hours, almost the entire town was laid in ashes. Among the houses destroyed were several large and fine buildings, besides the Church, the Parsonage, the School-house, the Town-hall, the Post-office, and the residences of the Public Authorities. The number of houses burnt is about 200, and it is calculated that 2,000 persons are sufferers by this calamitous event.

The Presburg Gazette states that on the 3d inst., a destructive fire broke out at Edemburg in Hungary, attended with the most disastrous consequences.

An Antwerp Journal has the following:—"Doctor Francia, who has governed the Paraguay since the emancipation of Spanish America, has, at the age of sixty-five years, just married the daughter of a French merchant, M. Durand, jun., of Bayonne. By the marriage contract the young bride is to succeed to the political authority of her husband, in case he should die without direct and lawful heir. A French lady, therefore, may possibly at some future period govern one of the first countries of South America.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The sales of Cotton week ending 24th instant, at 37,000 bags, 1600 on speculation, and to-day there is a fair demand.

Prices are 1/3 higher than on the 17th. 1200 lbs Potatoes have been sold at 26 6 a 27 6, and for peas 30 a 31.

[This advance has been already stated in our previous dates.—Eds. J. Com.]

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Cotton has been in brisk demand, and in 4 days 24,500 bales have changed hands—at 4 1/2 advance, a large proportion of sales on speculation.

Sales of Cotton at Havre, Oct. 21—Louisiana 124 a 126 50—Georgia 121 a 128 50.

London, Oct. 22.—St Domingo coffee 46 a 47 1/2—U. S. Bank shares, £23 10.

Penn 58 100—Ohio 68 114—3500 lbs turpentine sold at 11 10 11 1/2 at 12 6 12 7. Foreign coffee dull.

Sales of Cotton at Havre, Oct. 21—Louisiana 124 a 126 50—Georgia 121 a 128 50.

At Marseilles, 15th—Louisiana 126 1/2—Mobile 11 1/2.

Much stir exists at Constantinople looking like preparations on the part of Russia for a war like movement.

The Sultan is very unpopular, and considered a tool of the autocrat.

The Stanhope and Tyne Railroad in England, just completed, is 33 1/4 miles in length, and has a double set of rails for half the distance. It is owned by 32 persons, and cost one million of dollars.

Mount Blanc.—Dr Martin Barry, a Scotch gentleman, has just succeeded in an ascent of Mount Blanc. He accomplished it on the 16th Sept.

Two French artists are busily at work at Moorsheadabad, India, casting pagan gods in bronze. This is rather undoing the exertions of missionaries.

The tables turned.—There is a man going about London preaching to groups of people, and calling himself a missionary from Mahommed to convert the English heathen.

Charles Phillips, the orator, dear to school boys, and the lovers of declamation, has received an appointment as public Prosecutor, worth ten thousand a year, the gift of Lord Brougham.

Newspaper Competition.—The London Times and Morning Chronicle have two Correspondents in Madrid, and they have already fought a duel in consequence of their position. The Times, in order to be the first in the field with the news of Don Pedro's death, announced it as occurring two days before the actual time!

A Modest Tailor.—A fashionable London tailor gravely advertises a new "method of cutting, by all systems that ever have been or ever may be invented."

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Hosea Ballou 2d, Simon Hutchins, of Roxbury, to Lucy Sanderson, of Boston.

In Roxbury, Nov. 2, by Rev. Mr. Ballou, W. Farrington to M. P. Hill; Nov. 16, W. P. Sargent to Sophia Sweet, daughter of E. Trask.

In Sandwich, Joseph Perkins, formerly of Boston, to Beulah, daughter of Thomas Chipman, of Sandwich.

DIED.

In this city, Robert Jackson, 401 Rufus Gibbs, 31; Pennis Devoy, 78; Joel H. Arnold, 37; Cyrus Hunt, 55; James Newcomb, 53; Jacob Ricker, 32; Patrick Lawler, 27.

On Friday, Lewis Crier, 36.

On Friday, Joshua P. Callender Jr, 10 years.

On Thursday morning, Henry H. Jones, 25.

On the 20th inst, Henry H. Jones, 25.

In Waltham, on Monday evening, Sarah Fennie, 13.

In Salem, Abigail, wife of James C. Tuttle, 61.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—SATURDAY, November 22.

ARRIVED.

Brig Jasper, Simmons, Smyrna 23d Sept. Brig Dover, Percival, for Boston, sailed same day, and came through the straits of Gibraltar, Oct. 20, in co., and with bark Noble, Trieste for New York; sch. Osiris, Smyrna, for do.

Sch. Aydover, Dean, Montevideo 3d Sept. Pernambuco 13th Oct. Left at former, brig Nancy, C. Ricker, hence, disgt Velocity, Stansbury, Europe 5. Brig Brown, Pearson, for New York, sailed week previous. At Pernambuco, bark Gov Van Schoten, Cunningham, disgt, brig Aladdin, Perkins, do.

Spoke 15th, lat 40 1/2, lon 63 1/2, brig Plymouth, Gottenburg for N Bedford.

Br sch Sarah Jane, Kinney, Cambobello.

Br sch Ruth, Calhoun, St John, N.B.

Sch Ajax, Pierce, Richmond.

Sch Hiram, Chase, Portsmouth.

Sch Satellite, Card, Dover.

Sch Nun, Libbey, Newburyport.

CLEARED.

Brigs Charlotte, Card, Windsor, N.S.—Wankinco, Kyder, Alexandria—schs Ontario, Priestly, Port au Prince, 1 Trask—Os ar, Baker, Cambridge, Hall, and Renown, Lovell, N York—New Polly, White, and Despatch, Nickerson, Providence.

Sch Caroline, Whelan, and Edington, Sweet, Bangor—Mexico, Robinson, Thomaston—Atress,

